Philippine Government. It had supervision over provincial and municipal governments; it maintained relations with foreign representatives 5 it kept an eye on insular and local finances j it prepared the government budget, and it acted as an outer office for the Governor-General. To these important duties Carpenter brought ability of a high order and industry which knew no office hours. Carpenter was the *alter ego* of various Governors-General, and through his diplomacy bridged many a painful breach.

In those days Carpenter was a familiar figure in Manila. Ordinarily he was dressed in white, his high-collared coat opened at the throat, a cheap straw hat resting obliquely and jauntily on his head. His one dissipation was indulging in innumerable cigarettes. Formal society he shunned* But every afternoon found him at the round table at Clarke's Restaurant where gathered Manila's men-about-town. Then back to his office he went to receive the endless stream of callers of all classes with whom he was able to converse interchangably in English, Spanish, or Tagalog.

In 1913 General Pershing was relieved as Governor of Mindanao and Sulu by Carpenter, who became the first civilian Governor of the newly created Department of Mindanao and Sulu. To his new work Governor Carpenter brought his natural aptitude for administration which he used to good purpose. He inaugurated a policy of attraction, which meant in practice leaving the Moros to their own devices as to customs and religious beliefs, but otherwise govern-

ing them with a firm hand. It has been said of Carpenter's work in Moroland that what had not been accomplished by hundreds of years of warfare he accomplished in a few years by wise administration. In a short time, Carpenter brought the Moros and the Filipinos amicably together and substituted order and trust for bloodshed and suspicion. No other one official was ever so successful in handling the Moros as was Frank W. Carpenter.